

WOMEN'S HATS ARE MORE STANDARDIZED

Summer had its last spring that women prominent in society and club work had pledged themselves, as an example to the women of the nation, not to buy summer hats, giving the money thus saved to war funds. The women themselves disclaimed any such stand, by vigorous denial and by proceeding to buy—well, almost their usual supply of summer millinery. These women felt, after due thought and deliberation, that such an action would have far from a good effect on industry, because it would in no way help to keep business going. So about the only change one actually sees this fall are leaning toward more uniformity in shape and a new simplicity that is the acme of smartness and elegance.

Costumes will depend upon millinery for the light spots. The comeliness which characterizes the suits and coats will find relief in the accentuated tones of headgear. Not that we will overturn the festive dicyclops in search for better combination, far from it. But we will see the beige or brown daisy topped by a hat of orange chenille braid; navy suits with chapeaux of solid blue; black with dead white, or with colored fantasies. Bags to match are frequently seen with some of the new hats, and the two high spots of color carry out the new effect and create a distinctive appearance. Velvet, duvetyne, plush, felt and georgette are favored materials, and the prominent colors include several shades of blue, beige, olive green, taupe and brown; and of course purple hats are inescapable for early fall wear.

Since the government has officially recognized a number of uniforms for women who are in various branches of the service, it is a natural result that hats should be created to complete the costume. Designers have given this phase most careful consideration, in order that they may possess style, comfort and becomingness, and yet answer the purpose for which they are intended. The shapes are being standardized, and the sale of them will be limited to those whose business and privilege it is to wear them.

Touques, touques everywhere, and not another shape can be said to be so happy or so universally becoming. With respect to suit, the closture (touque) with a veil creates a result of smartness.

Feathers, particularly ostrich, in all its forms, will be greatly in demand. Somebody once said that to make an article popular one had but to make it hard to get. So owing to its scarcity, we will all long for ostrich and consequently go a-hunting in all the attic hat boxes for the discarded plumes and bands we wore years ago. Ostrich plumes may be accounted for by the fact that it is considered a non-essential, and the shipping of it has been curtailed to such an extent that it isn't shipped at all to speak of. So we are depending on the stocks already on hand, and when they are exhausted we have us over to a renovating shop, to have our "willows" and bedraggled plumes done over in the new fashion, glimmered, burnt, striped or otherwise punished to fit the crime.

An unusually stunning hat of black malines has a tall, squared crown composed of white velvet hyacinths placed very close together. A carelessly arranged band and bow of gold ribbon completes the base of the crown, and the ends wander along the right side of the drooping brim.

For an afternoon wedding I have in mind a small brown velvet shape, with a tiny, rolled brim, and an upstanding crown of tall slim ostrich tips, shading from brown to a deep cream, and held close to the crown by a narrow strip of brown grosgrain angle.

A hat which would do justice to and service for several occasions has a crown of duvetyne in the pale grey, with a whirl of uncurled grey ostrich on the right side. The brim which turns up sharply off the place all round, is of finely pleated blue silk. This would be particularly charming for a blonde.

A set developed in brown and yellow, is composed of a cape of gold broadcloth with a deep roll collar and a hem band of beaver; and the hat is simply a wide band of the fur with a soft tam crown of broadcloth and a calashon of pleated ribbon.

A batter's plush shape with a round crown and a narrow brim rolled on the sides, has a dashing plume arranged cavalier fashion on the right.

A capped down street hat of black velvet has its cuff-like edge of malines applied with black snatches. This is one of the best styles I have seen this fall.

Veils will be of 57 varieties, but they will be more conservative than those of the summer. Some of those flowing veils were worn, but they were never adopted by the best dressed women. They attracted too much attention, and almost invariably they gave one a dampened appearance, which was unfortunate, considering how much depends these days on our looking, as well as feeling, on the que viva, every minute. Veils of Shetland wool are in good form, and they will be worn constantly, even with large hats. Chantilly

BRITISH CAPTURE 57,328 HUNS IN MONTH—A GLIMPSE OF SOME OF THE CAPTIVES



Germans captured by British.

Official figures show that during the month of August, 1918, British troops in France captured 57,328 German prisoners, including 1,283 officers. In the same period they

captured 657 German guns, including over 150 heavy guns. Machine guns to the number of 5,750 have been counted, as also over a thousand trench mortars. Among

other captures were three trains and nine locomotives and numerous complete ammunition and engineer dumps containing many hundreds of thousands of rounds

of gun and trench mortar ammunition as well as small arms ammunition and immense quantities of war material of every description used by the foe.

FALL FASHIONS CHIC, NEAT AND VERY PATRIOTIC

A year ago we were trying to save, and we were being nice about it, but we were buying wool as frantically as ever, only more so. And we were on positively familiar terms with all the familiar fabrics, such as tricotine, velours de laine, duvetyne, silvertone and all the rest of them. Along in the middle of the season we began to look askance at the serious restrictions in the papers concerning yardage restrictions on wools and similar ununderstandable terms. And today we are facing a possible famine, for unless we put our shoulders to the wheel of conservation there will be a shortage to send to them. Indeed the ultimate consumer suffers the least, for she is concerned mostly with how little she may get along with, while the poor retailer lies awake nights wondering how he may profit without becoming one of those loathsome creatures—a war profiteer; and manufacturers have received questionnaires, the contents of which have not been made public, except that they contain recommendations for saving goods in cutting, regulations for length of coats, etc. So we should be duly thankful for all last year's clothes, haul them out, nip them in (ways in this year), and send the nips to the war shop for patches. Health and not vanity is the watchword this year, and we should, insofar as we can, wear cotton and silk, and remember how uncomplainingly our grandmothers wore wrappers of calico and padded and interlined, through the long, cold winters of the Civil war. Little did they dream, as they hoped for brighter

days, and hummed "In the Gloaming" as they carded wool that their grandchildren would be handed wool cards and their tickets.

The government has officially recognized twenty uniforms for women who are in various branches of the service. These include suits for ten branches of the Red Cross, for telephone operators, navy uniforms, several types, radio operators, food conservation trucks, and several others with which we are by this time familiar. Many women who are not actually serving at cantonnements or in France, are in the branches which demand their time; so for five or six days of the week they wear their uniform, and for their frolics plan perhaps a little dressier suit than if they wore it all the week. Though dressy is hardly the word to use in connection with 1918 fashions.

Variety of costumes is limited, hence originalists must be expressed in one's own interpretation. Any display is considered the worst possible form, and this edict will have a radical effect on the styles of America; more so than on those of France or England, for over there street clothes have always been conservative, while we have not always avoided the garish or the faddy.

For the fall the slim silhouette will be even slimmer. Suit coats will all be longer, say 42 inches, at least those of velveteen or substitute fabric; those of wool will be slightly shorter, and meant to be brushed. Skirts will be a trifle longer, and will vary from a yard and a half to two yards in width—never over the latter.

Wide collars and cuffs will be the vogue, and fur trimming will be restricted to a touch here and there. This reaction was bound to come, when we consider the lavish spreading-on of belts for the last few seasons. Fabrics will include Evora cloth, cashmere-velours, duvetyne, tricotine and granada. These made into suits will command a very high price, and no doubt before the season is well advanced will prove something of a problem to the shopkeepers; for we are surely coming to regulations restricting us to silks and cottons, or at most combinations of wool and silk. There is a large supply of these suits on the market at the present time, and they are a safe buy.

Separate coats are showing a pronounced lack of fullness, or a judicious placing of it. Shawl collars and deep cuffs feature many models, and

for belts we see most of the narrow self-made ones. Raglan sleeves are extensively shown, and gay linings are relieving the colors of the winter, which lean toward dark tones. Ploose stitching and fringe are popular trimmings on both coats and suits. Under-arm panels are shown in different forms on the newest coats and various arrangements of the belts accompany these favored colors in woollens are led by Pershing tan, closely followed by soldier blue, taupe, Burgundy, beige, navy and green.

The new silhouette clings closer to the figure, tapers at the ankle, and drapes where one least expects it. The black satin dinner gown has become a sort of habit, along many delightful and becoming lines, and there seems to be no forecast of an abatement of its popularity. In contrast to these one sees a few brilliant dinner gowns of cerise, emerald green or king's purple carried out in georgette, satin or combinations, with sleeves of the crepe and nothing to offset their heaviness.

When looking over a gathering of well dressed women one's first impression is of inconspicuousness and a tendency to sobriety. Hats supply the bright touches, and a few costumes have contrasting collars and cuffs. Gay scarfs will continue to be worn. The most popular furs will be the fox family (with the exception of red); beaver, nutria and mink.

Fancy blouses are surly to the fore. Two figures on a waist tag means nothing this fall. But there is always the consolation that we can make our own and add touches that nobody else will have. A great many of the Philistine and French blouses are made very plainly, with tucks or plaits, depending on their workmanship for effect. Nothing daunted by raids and small fire, Paris has sent us many new wrinkles in sleeves, many of which are modifications of the puff sleeve of other days. Some of them open below the elbow, or have insets of lace or contrasting material. Almost without exception, French blouses are finished with girdles and numbers of them are sponsoring apron fronts out of respect to the departed plume. Most of the girdles are attached along the front, to the under arm seams, and they cross or tie in the back. These are seen on blouses that may be worn with coat suits. Some waists are collarless, but the style is trying. Long narrow collars are split on the shoulder and trimmed in buttons, others descend to the girdle

and disclose vests of lace veiled in chiffon or exquisite embroidery.

Separate skirts are the next thought to such a wide array of blouses. These are made for the most part, in silk and satin combination. For dressy wear the models are almost all in swathed effect and separated at the hem for a few inches. Sparingly pleated and conservatively draped are others, while for business or house wear we see the straight, pocketed and wide belted skirt which is graceful and in good taste. Silk faille which was so popular last summer will continue to be used for informal wear, and cotton fabrics in dark plaids will be worn by school girls, and why shouldn't all of us wear them? We should not scorn this departure, but should take pride in adopting it.

Evening dresses used to command the first paragraph in all fashion treatises. Now they are bringing up the rear, as gracefully as they ever led the column, but surely in smaller numbers. Many designers are offering to make them at all, declaring that there will be no call for them. But it seems highly probable that the forecast will suffer; for as long as there are cantonnements and officers to dance with, and as long as there are recreation clubs for the soldiers, women are surely going to look their prettiest for them. True it is that the majority of the new gowns show the décolletage in the front only, and many of them have long flowing sleeves of net, silk lace or chiffon. Black satin with metal embroidery is very popular, as are broadcens in pastel shades. Tunics composed of several layers of tulle, hang just below the knee, and girdles are often several colored ribbons crushed together. Back panels are seen quite a bit, most of them hanging from the shoulders. Jet is used for allover gowns and for sash belts and edging on sleeves and tunics. Again simplicity is the standard, and one may wisely include in the wardrobe, one evening gown to be ready for an emergency.

"H-Y" Lecture Course tickets have just gone on sale for the course this winter and it is the opinion of those who have the course in charge that they have the strongest numbers that have ever been booked for Phoenix. The course consists of eight numbers. (Adv.)

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TO POOL FUNDS AND EFFORTS IN WAR ON PREDATORY ANIMALS

The committee of the state council of defense on co-operation with the United States Biological Survey and the Agricultural Extension department of the University of Arizona met yesterday in the office of the state council of defense to formulate plans for making the work of eradicating predatory animals and rodent pests a practical and efficient as possible.

Chairman Dwight B. Heard presided over the deliberation and Professor J. I. Thoburn was appointed secretary. Other members present were Senator Charles Roberts of Wilcox, President Charles P. Mullen of the Arizona Cattle Growers' association, Robert B. Walton, cattleman from Winslow, James L. Edwards, extensive farmer of Yuma, John D. Lee, cattleman and angora goat raiser, Thatcher, Jack Barber, cattleman from Gila county, and Dr. R. H. Williams from the University of Arizona.

This representative group of members agreed on the basis of co-operation and authorized the chairman to sign the agreement with the other co-operating association. The work was outlined in detail, it being agreed that the United States Biological Survey have charge of the practical field operations and direction of the men and funds allotted for this campaign of eradicating noxious animals.

As a result of this agreement the \$25,000 appropriated by the United States department of agriculture and the \$25,000 allotted by the special session of the legislature will be pooled in the interest of greater efficiency. D. A. Gilchrist, representing the United States Biological Survey, will be local field man in rodent pests, and M. E. Musgrave will direct the war on predatory animals.

These men have had many years' experience in this work and they are definitely assigned to Arizona to direct the state-wide campaign. State funds will be apportioned to the counties according to the amount of funds paid in taxes based on the 1918 assessment values.

A resolution was passed requesting that all bounties paid by country supervisors, live stock associations and individuals be paid into the common fund and expended under the direction of the United States Biological Survey in the districts where said funds were collected. This will mean greater efficiency in eradicating the noxious animals. The farmers and stockmen in the state are back of this movement, for they believe that the money can be better spent in this way.

It is only with combined effort and the fullest sympathy and co-operation of all parties concerned, a winning war can be waged on prairie dogs, coppers, rabbits, coyotes, bob-cats, jaguars, mountain lions and bears. These noxious animals menace the live stock industry by consuming and annual loss mounts up in the millions of dollars. They can be exterminated, and it is predicted that valuable results will be secured in the coming year, when we are all asked to produce food products to win the war.

TEMPE LOCAL

PIANO and gas range for sale; cheap for cash this week. B. S. Messenger, 827 Van Ness.

COWS BRING \$160 PER HEAD AT SALE

One of the most successful public sales conducted in this vicinity the present season was held on Wednesday for Daniel Hess, the auctioneer being C. H. Price.

Cows sold at this sale as high as \$160 per head, 13 cows averaging \$122 per head, which apparently proves that the people of this valley still have confidence in the dairy business and that good cows are in demand.

Horses also sold well, bringing as high as \$152.50 per head.

MESA LOAN TOTAL REACHES \$32,600

MESA, Oct. 4.—A total of \$32,600 has been subscribed on the Fourth Liberty Loan, for the Mesa district. This was the amount up to 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The total received for yesterday alone was \$2,000, coming from 22 subscribers.

A little cotton has been selling the past few days, and the indication that the market will open soon is having a good effect on the campaign. Farmers are heard daily to express themselves as to their anxiety to subscribe, but they naturally are desirous of feeling sure their cotton will be bought, for the majority have been compelled to do somewhat in debt to produce the crop, and will be short of money until they can turn a portion of their product.

Important Meeting

An important meeting of the Mesa Chamber of Commerce and the Mesa Commercial club will be held this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the headquarters of the club. The committee, consisting of C. S. Stanley, George A. Johnson and W. C. Demson, is ready to report on the matter of the marking of the cost and selling price on all articles of merchandise. The business men of the state met the other day with the State Council of Defense, and the order requiring the marking of cost and selling price in plain figures, which was to have become effective on October 1, was changed to become effective in 30 days. The committee wish the business men of the town to bear in mind the meeting called for today, as it is a very important one.

Leaves For Flagstaff

H. David Evans of the Evans school left for Flagstaff last evening. Mr. Evans will make the return trip overland in his car.

Pythian Sisters to Meet

An all-day meeting of the Pythian Sisters will be held today at the home of Mrs. George A. Johnson on the Roosevelt road, the purpose of the meeting being to work on the Red Cross quilt. All those who have no work of going should call Mrs. George Weeks. The ladies are requested to bring their lunches.

Mr. and Mrs. Brady at Home

Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Brady of the Evans school are at home after a summer spent in Flagstaff. The winter term of the school will begin on October 15.

Interviewing the Voters

John Montgomery, candidate for sheriff on the republican ticket, was in Mesa yesterday greeting old friends and making new ones.

First Fall Meeting

After a lapse of the months covering the hot weather, the Mesa Woman's club will open its winter work with a meeting which will be held this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the Guild hall. All members are urged to be present.

"Gezzer of Berlin" at Majestic

The two-reel farce comedy, a burlesque on "The Boast of Berlin," will be shown tonight at the Majestic theatre in company with a five-reel production entitled "The Desire of the Moth," a western story.

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